



University of Groningen

Obesity and mental disorders in the general population

Scott, K.M.; Bruffaerts, R.; Simon, G.E.; Alonso, J.; Angermeyer, M.; de Girolamo, G.; Demyttenaere, K.; Gasquet, I.; Haro, J.M.; Karam, E.

Published in:
International Journal of Obesity

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2008

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Scott, K. M., Bruffaerts, R., Simon, G. E., Alonso, J., Angermeyer, M., de Girolamo, G., ... Von Korff, M. (2008). Obesity and mental disorders in the general population: results from the world mental health surveys. *International Journal of Obesity*, 32(1), 192-200.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Obesity and mental disorders in the general population: results from the world mental health surveys

KM Scott¹, R Bruffaerts², GE Simon³, J Alonso⁴, M Angermeyer⁵, G de Girolamo⁶, K Demyttenaere², I Gasquet⁷, JM Haro⁸, E Karam⁹, RC Kessler¹⁰, D Levinson¹¹, ME Medina Mora¹², MA Oakley Browne¹³, J Ormel¹⁴, JP Villa¹⁵, H Uda¹⁶ and M Von Korff³

¹Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Otago University, Wellington, New Zealand; ²University Hospital Gasthuisberg, Leuven, Belgium; ³Center for Health Studies, Group Health Cooperative, Seattle, WA, USA; ⁴Institut Municipal d'Investigació Mèdica (IMIM), Barcelona, Spain; ⁵University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany; ⁶Department of Mental Health, AUSL di Bologna, Italy; ⁷Inserm, Paris, France; ⁸Sant Joan de Deu-SSM, Barcelona, Spain; ⁹Institute for Development, Research, Advocacy, and Applied Care (IDRAAC), Beirut, Lebanon; ¹⁰Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ¹¹Ministry of Health, Mental Health Services, Jerusalem, Israel; ¹²National Institute of Psychiatry, Mexico City, Mexico; ¹³Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Studies in Rural Health, Faculty of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, Monash University, Victoria, Australia; ¹⁴Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Utrecht, The Netherlands; ¹⁵Colegio Mayor de Cundinamarca University; Saldarriaga Concha Foundation, Bogota, Colombia and ¹⁶Sensatsu Public Health Center, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan

Objectives: (1) To investigate whether there is an association between obesity and mental disorders in the general populations of diverse countries, and (2) to establish whether demographic variables (sex, age, education) moderate any associations observed.

Design: Thirteen cross-sectional, general population surveys conducted as part of the World Mental Health Surveys initiative.

Subjects: Household residing adults, 18 years and over ($n = 62\,277$).

Measurements: DSM-IV mental disorders (anxiety disorders, depressive disorders, alcohol use disorders) were assessed with the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI 3.0), a fully structured diagnostic interview. Obesity was defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m^2 or greater; severe obesity as BMI $35 +$. Persons with BMI less than 18.5 were excluded from analysis. Height and weight were self-reported.

Results: Statistically significant, albeit modest associations (odds ratios generally in the range of 1.2–1.5) were observed between obesity and depressive disorders, and between obesity and anxiety disorders, in pooled data across countries. These associations were concentrated among those with severe obesity, and among females. Age and education had variable effects across depressive and anxiety disorders.

Conclusions: The findings are suggestive of a modest relationship between obesity (particularly severe obesity) and emotional disorders among women in the general population. The study is limited by the self-report of BMI and cannot clarify the direction or nature of the relationship observed, but it may indicate a need for a research and clinical focus on the psychological heterogeneity of the obese population.

International Journal of Obesity (2008) **32**, 192–200; doi:10.1038/sj.ijo.0803701; published online 21 August 2007

Keywords: cross-sectional surveys; general population; mental disorders; sex

Introduction

While the physical health costs of obesity have become increasingly clear,^{1–3} the existence and nature of a relationship between obesity and mental health in the general population has been less clear. Early research on the relationship between obesity and mental disorder (depression in particular) has provided conflicting answers, in part

Correspondence: Dr KM Scott, Department of Psychological Medicine, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Sciences, PO Box 7343, Wellington South, New Zealand.

E-mail: kate.scott@otago.ac.nz

Received 13 November 2006; revised 1 May 2007; accepted 8 May 2007; published online 21 August 2007

due to methodological differences across studies.^{4,5} In a major critique of what they termed the first generation of studies investigating this issue, Friedman and Brownell cite the great variety in measures of psychopathology used, with few studies using diagnostic measures of mental disorder.⁴ They also cite the failure to consider demographic and socioeconomic variables that may moderate the relationship between obesity and mental disorders, and so may render some subgroups more vulnerable to accompanying mental disorders than others.^{5,6} The point here is that, given the large proportion of some populations that obesity affects, it is most unlikely to be a homogeneous disorder either in aetiology or sequelae.

Sex, age and socioeconomic status have been hypothesized as potential moderators of the obesity–depression relationship.^{4,7} Only a handful of studies have investigated demographic variation in the relationship between depressive disorder and obesity in the general adult population. Carpenter *et al.*⁸ and Oynike *et al.*⁵ in US surveys both found obesity was associated with depression in women but not in men. Recently, two countries from the World Mental Health (WMH) Surveys initiative have published findings with regard to obesity and mental disorders.^{9,10} The WMH surveys have been conducted in both developed and developing countries using the latest structured psychiatric interviews generating DSM-IV diagnoses for a range of mental disorders. In the US survey from the WMH group (the National Comorbidity Survey-Replication: NCS-R), Simon *et al.*⁹ found significant associations between obesity and a number of mental disorders, and that some of these associations were modified by ethnicity and education, but they did not find a difference in strength of association between men and women. By contrast, the New Zealand Mental Health Survey found that overweight/obesity was associated with mental disorder only among women.¹⁰

Most investigations of this issue have taken place in developed countries. Given the large cross-national variation in obesity prevalence,^{11,12} mental disorder prevalence,¹³ preference for slimness^{14,15} and relationship between obesity and socioeconomic status,¹⁴ there is a need to research the relationship between obesity and mental disorders in a range of countries. The current study is the first cross-national investigation of the obesity–mental disorder relationship and aims to (1) investigate whether there is an association between obesity and mental disorder (any anxiety disorder, any depressive disorder, any alcohol use disorder) in data from 13 countries from the WMH consortium; and (2) establish whether demographic variables (sex, age, years of education) moderate any associations observed.

Methods

Samples

Thirteen surveys were carried out in the Americas (Colombia, Mexico, United States), Europe (Belgium, France, Germany,

Italy, The Netherlands, Spain), the Middle East (Israel, Lebanon) and Asia/Pacific (Japan, New Zealand). All surveys were based on multi-stage, clustered area probability household samples. All interviews were carried out face-to-face by trained lay interviewers. Sample sizes (of those providing valid BMI data) range from 2326 (Japan) to 12 782 (New Zealand) with a total of 62 277 respondents. Response rates range from 45.9 (France) to 87.7% (Colombia), with a weighted average response rate of 70.8%.

Interview

Internal sub-sampling was used to reduce respondent burden by dividing the interview into two parts. Part 1 included the core diagnostic assessment of mood disorders, alcohol use disorders, most of the anxiety disorders and height and weight for the calculation of obesity. Part 2 included the remainder of mental disorders and additional information relevant to a wide range of survey aims, including assessment of chronic physical conditions. All respondents completed part 1. All part-1 respondents who met criteria for any mental disorder and a probability sample of other respondents were administered part 2. Part-2 respondents were weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection to adjust for differential sampling. Additional weights were used to adjust for differential probabilities of selection within households and to match the samples to population sociodemographic distributions.

Training and field procedures

The central WMH staff trained bilingual supervisors in each country. Consistent interviewer training documents and procedures were used across surveys. The WHO translation protocol was used to translate instruments and training materials. The Dutch survey was carried out in bilingual form. Other surveys were carried out in the country's official language. Persons who could not speak these languages were excluded. Standardized descriptions of the goals and procedures of the study, data uses and protection and the rights of respondents were provided in both written and verbal form to all potentially eligible respondents before obtaining verbal informed consent for participation in the survey. Quality control protocols, described in more detail elsewhere,¹⁶ were standardized across countries to check on interviewer accuracy and to specify data cleaning and coding procedures. The institutional review board of the organization that coordinated the survey in each country approved and monitored compliance with procedures for obtaining informed consent and protecting human subjects.

Mental disorder status

All surveys used the WMH Survey version of the WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview (now CIDI 3.0),¹⁷ a fully structured diagnostic interview, to assess

disorders and treatment. Mental disorders considered in this paper were present in the past 12 months, and include anxiety disorders (generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder and/or agoraphobia, post-traumatic stress disorder and social phobia), depressive disorders (dysthymia and major depressive disorder) and alcohol use disorders (abuse and dependence). Disorders were assessed using the definitions and criteria of the DSM-IV: *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fourth Edition,¹⁸ without hierarchy. CIDI organic exclusion rules were imposed in making all diagnoses. Field Trials and later clinical calibration studies have showed that all the mental disorders considered here were assessed with acceptable reliability and validity in the original version of the CIDI 3.0 used in these surveys.¹⁹

Obesity status

Obesity ('total obesity') was defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or greater. For some analyses, obesity was further subdivided into class I obesity (BMI 30–34.9) and severe obesity (BMI 35+). Persons with BMI less than 18.5 were excluded from analysis as other research shows a u-shaped relationship between BMI and the prevalence of mood disorder.⁸ Height and weight were self-reported by all respondents. Previous research indicates that self-reported height and weight correlate highly with objective measures^{20,21} but some individuals, particularly, those who are overweight or obese, underestimate weight²² so the prevalences of obesity reported here may be underestimated. It is noteworthy though that the New Zealand survey, the largest included in this study, obtained obesity estimates among males (19.6%) and females (21.2%) which were highly consistent with estimates for males (19.2%) and females (21.0%) from the 2002/2003 New Zealand Health Survey which calculated BMI from objectively measured weights and heights.²³

Analytic methods

Part 1 weights were used for the 'any depressive disorder' analyses and Part 2 weights for the 'any anxiety' and 'any alcohol use' analyses. Age, sex and education adjusted odds ratios for the association of obesity with mental disorders were calculated for each country in logistic regression equations. For these analyses, obesity was classified in three ways: total obesity (BMI 30+), class I obesity (BMI 30–34.9) and severe obesity (BMI 35+). These three groups are not, therefore, mutually exclusive: the total obesity group is a composite of class I and severe obesity. The three obesity groups were compared with the reference group of non-obese persons (BMI 18.5–29.9).

Odds ratios for mental disorder among the total obesity group in subgroups defined by age, sex and education were also estimated for each survey, with the exception that the French survey did not provide data on education. Further subdivision of the total obesity group into class I and severe

obesity was not possible for this set of analyses due to the smaller sample size of many of the surveys. Tests of the interaction between the total obesity group and each demographic covariate (age, sex, education) in predicting the odds of mental disorder were undertaken for each country. Education was categorized into two groups: those with less than completed secondary education and those with completed secondary education or more. Age groups were 18–34 years, 35–49 years, 50–64 years and 65 years and over. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals for the odds ratios were estimated using the Taylor Series method²⁴ with SUDAAN software²⁵ to adjust for clustering and weighting.

Using meta-analytic methods to summarize results across surveys, pooled estimates of the odds ratios were developed describing the association of mental disorders with obesity across surveys.²⁶ The pooled estimate of the odds ratio was weighted by the inverse of the variance of the estimate for each survey.²⁶ We also assessed whether the heterogeneity of the odds ratio estimates across surveys was greater than expected by chance.²⁵ These tests were undertaken for the odds calculated between total obesity and each mental disorder group, and for each age/education/sex stratum within each mental disorder group. None of the results of these tests indicated greater than chance variability in pooled odds ratios using a more conservative α level <0.01, though a small number were significant at $P < 0.05$; the test results for each mental disorder group are cited below (the others are available on request).

Results

Sample characteristics

The sample size numbers provided in Table 1 are the number of respondents providing valid BMI data. As noted above, some analyses used information on mental disorders only provided in Part 2 of the interview, resulting in smaller sample sizes for those analyses. As the table makes clear, there was marked cross-national variability in the prevalence of obesity, ranging from 2.6% for BMI 30+ in Japan to 25.2% in the United States.

Obesity and depressive disorders

Table 2 shows the prevalence of depressive disorder in the BMI groups, and the age, sex and education-adjusted odds of depressive disorder among people in the three obesity groups relative to the normal/overweight group. The pooled odds ratio of 1.1 for the total obesity group is statistically significant, but it is clear from the table that the association with depressive disorder is concentrated among those with more severe (BMI 35+) obesity, where the pooled odds ratio is 1.4. The results for the total obesity group should also be interpreted in the light of findings for population subgroups (below). Although the country-specific odds ratios are only significant in a minority of countries, there is a fair degree of

Table 1 Sample characteristics and obesity prevalence

Country	National sample (N) ^a	Mean age ^b	60 years or older (%)	Women (%)	Secondary education or more (%)	Obesity prevalence (total obesity): BMI 30+		Obesity prevalence (severe obesity): BMI 35+	
						Unweighted (N)	Weighted (%)	Unweighted (N)	Weighted (%)
<i>Americas</i>									
Colombia	4418	36.8	5.7	54.4	45.9	310	6.6	66	1.4
Mexico	5277	35.1	5.2	50.6	33.9	929	17.7	229	4.2
United States	9125	44.8	21.2	51.4	84.0	2330	25.2	864	9.2
<i>Asia and South Pacific</i>									
Japan	2326	51.4	35.4	52.6	71.8	58	2.6	3	0.1
New Zealand	12 782	44.6	20.9	52.0	60.0	3531	20.0	1331	6.2
<i>Europe</i>									
Belgium	2417	47.0	27.4	51.0	67.7	317	13.8	67	3.1
France	2892	46.8	25.4	52.4	NA	307	10.9	61	2.2
Germany	3553	48.0	30.3	51.8	96.4	450	13.1	86	2.4
Italy	4706	47.5	28.5	51.9	40.1	478	10.3	94	2.1
The Netherlands	2371	45.3	22.8	51.1	68.4	307	12.0	65	2.5
Spain	5451	45.6	26.0	52.0	42.7	788	14.4	154	3.0
<i>Middle East and Africa</i>									
Lebanon	2538	38.4	13.2	47.6	44.5	365	13.6	62	2.1
Israel	4606	44.2	19.8	50.9	79.7	731	15.6	129	2.9

Abbreviation: BMI, body mass index. ^aNumber of people with valid BMI data for each survey. Demographic statistics in this table are proportions of the sample with valid BMI data. ^bAge range ≥ 18 , except for Colombia, Mexico (18–65), Japan (≥ 20) and Israel (≥ 21).

Table 2 Prevalence of any 12-month depressive disorder by BMI group among the total population and odds of association

Country	Any 12-month depressive disorder						
	BMI 18.5–29.9 (%)	BMI 30+ (%)	BMI 30–34.9 (%)	BMI 35+ (%)	BMI 30+ OR ^a (CI) adjusted for age, sex, education	BMI 30–34.9 OR ^a (CI) adjusted for age, sex, education	BMI 35+ OR ^a (CI) adjusted for age, sex, education
Colombia	6.0	7.4	6.6	10.1	1.4 (0.8, 2.2)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	2.0 (0.8, 5.1)
Mexico	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.7	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)
United States	8.0	9.6	8.3	11.8	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.3)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)*
Japan	2.1	3.7	3.9	0.0	1.8 (0.3, 9.4)	2.0 (0.4, 9.7)	— (—, —)
New Zealand	6.3	7.6	6.9	9.1	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)*
Belgium	5.2	5.4	4.6	8.0	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	1.6 (0.4, 7.2)
France	6.2	7.1	5.9	11.9	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	2.3 (1.0, 5.3)*
Germany	3.0	4.3	3.9	6.3	1.6 (0.8, 3.4)	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)	2.4 (0.7, 8.0)
Italy	3.4	3.0	2.8	4.0	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	1.0 (0.3, 2.8)
The Netherlands	5.0	5.2	3.8	10.3	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	1.9 (0.5, 7.4)
Spain	4.2	4.8	4.4	6.6	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	1.4 (0.7, 2.5)
Lebanon	5.2	5.5	5.2	7.3	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	1.1 (0.5, 2.1)	1.5 (0.5, 4.4)
Israel	5.9	6.5	5.6	10.6	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.7 (0.9, 3.4)
Pooled odds ratio	—	—	—	—	1.1 (1.0, 1.3)*	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	1.4 (1.2, 1.6)*

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence intervals; OR, odds ratio. — (—, —) denotes that the odds ratio could not be calculated due to small cell size or missing information. * $P \leq 0.05$. ^aComparison group for all odds ratio is BMI 18.5–29.9.

consistency in the association of total obesity with depressive disorder, and in the association of severe obesity with depressive disorder, from country to country, despite the major differences between countries in obesity prevalence. The formal test for heterogeneity among the odds ratios for total obesity was not significant ($P = 0.35$).

In looking at the potential moderating effects of demographic variables on the total obesity-depressive disorders

association, three main findings that emerge. First, for education, the significant pooled odds ratio of 1.2 for those with more education indicates that the relationship between obesity and depressive disorder only occurs in this group, rather than in the group with less education (Table 3). The individual countries where this moderating role of education on the obesity-depressive disorder relationship is significant are the United States and Belgium.

Second, as shown in Table 3, the relationship between total obesity and depressive disorder is also moderated by sex: it is only significant among females (pooled odds ratio of 1.3). The individual countries where the sex difference is significant are New Zealand and Lebanon. Females in the BMI 30+ group in the United States also show significantly elevated odds of depressive disorder, but the association for females does not vary sufficiently from males for the interaction between obesity and sex to be significant in the United States. Third, there are no significant effects of age, either on an individual country or pooled basis (data not shown but available on request).

Obesity and anxiety disorders

The overall relationship between obesity and any 12-month anxiety disorder is reported in Table 4. With a significant pooled odds ratio of 1.2 for total obesity and 1.5 for severe obesity with anxiety disorders, this relationship is a little stronger than that observed between obesity and depressive disorder, though again, these findings should be interpreted in the context of results among population subgroups (below). The association with anxiety disorders is more variable across countries, but the formal test for heterogeneity among the odds ratios for total obesity was not significant ($P=0.15$), indicating that the pooled estimate is appropriately capturing the relationship.

When the relationship between total obesity and anxiety disorder was examined by sociodemographic subgroup, education and sex differences were again observed (Table 5). In contrast to the findings for depressive disorder, the relationship between obesity and anxiety disorder is significant only for those with less education. Consistent with the findings for depressive disorder, it is only females who show a significant relationship between total obesity and anxiety disorder with pooled odds of 1.3 relative to 1.0 for males. There are also age differences in the relationship between obesity and anxiety disorders, with pooled odds of anxiety disorder among obese persons in age groups as follows: 18–34 (1.3 (1.0, 1.5)), 35–49 (1.1 (0.9, 1.3)), 50–64 (1.1 (0.9, 1.4)), 65+ (1.7 (1.2, 2.3)).

Obesity and alcohol use disorder

The relationship between obesity and alcohol use disorder is not significant, with a pooled odds ratio of 0.9 (0.7, 1.1) for total obesity (data not shown but available on request). Again, the variability among the country-specific odds ratios was not greater than expected by chance ($P=0.35$). Of individual countries, only the United States shows a significant relationship, in which people with BMI 30+ are less likely to have an alcohol use disorder (OR: 0.6 (0.4, 1.0)).

Table 3 Prevalence of any 12-month depressive disorder among sex and education groups, and odds of association

Country	< Completed secondary education					Completed secondary education					Any depressive disorder				
	< Completed secondary education					Completed secondary education					Any depressive disorder				
	BMI 18.5–29.9 (%)	BMI 30+ (%)	OR (CI) for age, sex	adjusted for age, sex	P	BMI 18.5–29.9 (%)	BMI 30+ (%)	OR (CI) for age, sex	adjusted for age, sex	P	BMI 18.5–29.9 (%)	BMI 30+ (%)	OR (CI) for age, sex	adjusted for age, sex	P
Colombia	6.0	8.0	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	0.940	6.0	6.2	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	0.940	4.4	2.8	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)	0.252
Mexico	4.6	4.9	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.049	3.2	1.2	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.049	2.7	1.6	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.198
United States	9.8	9.8	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	1.3 (1.0, 1.6)*	0.027	7.7	9.5	1.3 (1.0, 1.6)*	1.3 (1.0, 1.6)*	0.027	6.2	6.5	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.322
Japan	1.0	0.0	—	—	—	2.5	5.2	—	—	—	1.6	0.0	—	—	—
New Zealand	6.3	8.5	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	0.366	6.4	6.8	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	0.366	5.1	4.3	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.008
Belgium	5.9	1.2	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)*	2.1 (1.0, 4.6)	0.000	4.9	8.7	2.1 (1.0, 4.6)	2.1 (1.0, 4.6)	0.000	4.3	3.1	0.7 (0.1, 3.4)	0.7 (0.1, 3.4)	0.326
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	3.8	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)	0.361
Germany	3.9	0.0	—	—	—	2.9	4.6	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	—	2.1	3.6	1.6 (0.5, 5.5)	1.6 (0.5, 5.5)	0.804
Italy	4.1	3.6	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.5 (0.1, 3.9)	0.520	2.4	0.8	0.5 (0.1, 3.9)	0.5 (0.1, 3.9)	0.520	2.0	2.0	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	0.689
The Netherlands	4.9	5.2	1.1 (0.4, 3.1)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)	0.714	5.1	5.1	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)	0.714	3.1	3.4	1.0 (0.3, 3.0)	1.0 (0.3, 3.0)	0.756
Spain	4.2	5.1	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	0.643	4.2	4.0	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	0.643	2.4	1.8	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.277
Lebanon	4.9	5.7	1.2 (0.5, 2.7)	—	0.835	5.7	5.1	—	—	0.835	4.1	1.3	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	0.022
Israel	7.5	5.4	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	0.096	5.6	6.9	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	0.096	4.4	6.2	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	0.169
Pooled odds ratio	—	—	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)*	—	—	—	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)*	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)*	—	—	—	0.9 (0.8, 1.1)	0.9 (0.8, 1.1)	—

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence intervals; OR, odds ratio. — (—, —) denotes that the OR could not be calculated due to small cell size, or missing information. * $P \leq 0.05$. ^aP-value is for the interaction between obesity and the demographic variable (age, sex or education) in predicting mental disorder outcome, for each survey.

Table 4 Prevalence of any 12-month anxiety disorder by BMI group among the total population and odds of association

Country	Any 12-month anxiety disorder						
	BMI 18.5–29.9 (%)	BMI 30+ (%)	BMI 30–34.9 (%)	BMI 35+ (%)	BMI 30+ OR ^a (CI) adjusted for age, sex, education	BMI 30–34.9 OR ^a (CI) adjusted for age, sex, education	BMI 35+ OR ^a (CI) adjusted for age, sex, education
Colombia	6.0	5.0	5.5	2.9	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.5)
Mexico	3.6	3.9	2.2	9.7	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	2.8 (1.2, 6.1)*
United States	13.3	14.6	13.0	17.3	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)	1.0 (0.8, 1.2)	1.2 (0.9, 1.5)
Japan	2.4	3.9	3.9	—	— (—, —)	— (—, —)	— (—, —)
New Zealand	9.3	13.8	12.6	16.7	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)*	1.4 (1.1, 1.7)*	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)*
Belgium	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.9	1.3 (0.6, 3.2)	1.3 (0.5, 3.2)	1.5 (0.4, 5.5)
France	6.8	6.9	4.1	16.9	1.3 (0.5, 3.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	4.0 (1.3, 12.6)*
Germany	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	0.8 (0.4, 1.9)	0.9 (0.3, 2.4)	0.7 (0.1, 3.6)
Italy	3.2	2.4	2.6	1.6	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	0.4 (0.1, 2.1)
The Netherlands	4.8	12.6	7.2	28.2	2.5 (0.9, 7.1)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	6.8 (1.7, 26.9)*
Spain	2.5	3.2	2.9	4.2	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	1.3 (0.7, 2.6)	1.7 (0.7, 4.1)
Lebanon	4.4	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.5 (0.1, 2.0)	0.6 (0.1, 2.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)*
Israel	3.7	4.2	4.2	9.0	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)
Pooled odds ratio	—	—	—	—	1.2 (1.1, 1.3)*	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	1.5 (1.3, 1.7)*

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence intervals; OR, odds ratio. — (—, —) denotes that the odds ratio could not be calculated due to small cell size, or missing information. * $P \leq 0.05$. ^aComparison group for all odds ratios is BMI 18.5–29.9.

Discussion

This investigation of obesity–mental disorder relationships among 13 countries found statistically significant relationships, adjusted for age, sex and education, between obesity and depressive disorder, and between obesity and anxiety disorder, in pooled analyses across countries. These relationships are concentrated among those with more severe obesity (BMI 35+), though they are significant for the total obesity group (BMI 30+). Subgroup analysis confirmed suggestions from earlier research that sociodemographic variables are important moderators of obesity–mental disorder relationships, with associations between total obesity and both depressive and anxiety disorders occurring in females but not in males. Associations between obesity and anxiety disorders were stronger among younger and older persons. Education had variable effects across depressive and anxiety disorders. No relationship was observed between obesity and alcohol use disorders.

A salient feature of the associations observed in this study between obesity and both depressive and anxiety disorders is that although they are statistically significant, they are modest. Three observations need to be made about this. First, as Simon *et al.*⁹ point out, the small size of the odds ratio may belie relationships of considerable public health significance in countries where the prevalence of obesity and mental disorders is high and therefore where their overlap, even though small, amounts to substantial numbers of the population with obesity attributable to mental disorder, or mental disorder attributable to obesity. Second, given the inconsistency with which prior observations of population level relationships between obesity and mental disorder have been observed, it is all the more remarkable that the current associations should occur in data pooled across this range of

countries, diverse in level of development, obesity prevalence, mental disorder prevalence and size of survey sample. Third, it is clear that the relationship between obesity and mental disorder is stronger among those with more severe obesity. Small sample sizes for a number of the countries precluded our investigating the relationship between severe obesity and mental disorders in demographic subgroups, so the odds ratios reported here for those subgroups are underestimates of the strength of the relationship with mental disorder for those with BMI 35+.

A significant limitation of this study is the fact that height and weight were self-reported which has been found to result in underestimates of the prevalence of obesity,²² though as noted above, this did not appear to occur in the New Zealand survey. Nonetheless, the degree of underestimation of obesity in the other surveys is unknown, and the effect of depressed mood on estimates on self-reported weight is also unclear. To the extent that weight underestimation is motivated by distress about weight, the associations between obesity and mental disorder reported here could be attenuated relative to their true magnitude in the population. On the other hand, if depressed mood leads to overestimated weight among those with weight concerns, this would have the effect of elevating the true magnitude of the association.

Onyike *et al.*⁵ measured height and weight and observed an odds of past year depression amongst obese persons of 1.4, and an odds of past-month depression of 1.9. This latter finding suggests that stronger associations between depression and obese persons may have been obtained in the current study had we used a measure of past-month depression rather than past year, but again the small sample sizes in some of the surveys included precluded this. A further limitation imposed by the small sample size of some of the surveys is that it prevented testing for interactions

Table 5 Prevalence of any 12-month anxiety disorder among sex and education groups, and odds of association

Country	Any anxiety disorder									
	<Completed secondary education					Completed secondary education or more				
	BMI 18.5–29.9 (%)	BMI 30+ (%)	OR (CI) adjusted for age, sex	P	P-value ^a	BMI 18.5–29.9 (%)	BMI 30+ (%)	OR (CI) adjusted for age, sex	P	P-value ^a
Males										
Females										
Pooled odds ratio										
Colombia	6.1	4.2	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	0.331	0.331	6.5	1.0 (0.3, 3.4)	1.0 (0.3, 3.4)	0.331	0.331
Mexico	4.0	3.7	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.543	0.543	4.3	1.6 (0.4, 6.5)	1.6 (0.4, 6.5)	0.543	0.543
United States	12.1	19.5	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	0.112	0.112	13.6	1.0 (0.8, 1.2)	1.0 (0.8, 1.2)	0.112	0.112
Japan	0.5	0.0	— (—, —)	—	—	5.1	— (—, —)	— (—, —)	—	—
New Zealand	10.3	14.4	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	0.392	0.392	13.3	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)*	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)*	0.392	0.392
Belgium	1.7	2.8	1.8 (0.4, 7.9)	0.697	0.697	5.0	1.3 (0.5, 3.6)	1.3 (0.5, 3.6)	0.697	0.697
France	—	—	— (—, —)	—	—	—	—	— (—, —)	—	—
Germany	5.9	0.0	— (—, —)	—	—	2.2	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	—	—
Italy	3.3	2.6	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	0.790	0.790	1.7	— (—, —)	— (—, —)	0.790	0.790
The Netherlands	5.6	8.9	1.7 (0.7, 4.3)	0.200	0.200	16.0	3.3 (1.0, 10.6)*	3.3 (1.0, 10.6)*	0.200	0.200
Spain	2.3	3.8	1.9 (1.0, 3.3)*	0.048	0.048	0.9	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)	0.048	0.048
Lebanon	4.2	1.4	0.3 (0.1, 1.9)	0.347	0.347	3.7	— (—, —)	— (—, —)	0.347	0.347
Israel	5.4	4.5	0.8 (0.3, 1.8)	0.375	0.375	4.1	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.375	0.375
Pooled odds ratio	—	—	1.2 (1.0, 1.5)*	—	—	—	—	1.1 (1.0, 1.3)	—	—

Abbreviations: CI, confidence intervals; OR, odds ratio. — (—, —) denotes that the odds ratio could not be calculated due to small cell size or missing information. * $P \leq 0.05$. ^aP-value is for the interaction between obesity and the demographic variable (age, sex or education) in predicting mental disorder outcome, for each survey.

between population subgroups in the relationship between obesity and mental disorder (for example, between age and sex).

A strength of this study is that the estimates are pooled across a large number of consistently conducted surveys. The individual surveys might appear to yield disparate results if examined individually, yet whether or not the country-specific odds ratios are statistically significant is greatly influenced by sample or cell size. More important is the fact that the country-specific odds ratios do not typically differ significantly from each other, allowing confidence in the pooled estimates.

There are two components of these findings that are of particular note. The first is that while depressive disorder has been the focus of prior research on this topic, these results indicate that anxiety disorders, too, are associated with obesity at greater than chance levels. Alcohol use disorders are not related to obesity. It is emotional disorders then, rather than depressive disorders specifically or mental disorders generally, that appear to have a connection with obesity.

The second finding of note is that this relationship between obesity and emotional disorder is confined to women. This supports the hypothesis of Friedman and Brownell⁴ and the findings of other investigators.^{5,8} It is a contrast, however, to the recent finding from the NCS-R⁹ where no sex difference was found in the associations between obesity and either mood or anxiety disorders. Simon *et al.* suggest that the sex difference sometimes observed in prior research may be a function of differences in statistical power (because fewer males have emotional disorders). The current results do not support that explanation, given that the pooled odds of association between obesity and either depressive or anxiety disorders for males did not exceed 1.0. There are several analytical differences between the Simon *et al.* study and the current study (use of lifetime vs 12-month disorders, the number and type of disorders included in mental disorder groups, the inclusion or exclusion of those with BMI less than 18.5); at this point, it is not possible to be conclusive about the exact source of the discrepancy between results. It is noteworthy though, that of the five studies (including the current study) that have investigated the relationship between diagnosed mental disorders and obesity in general population samples,^{5,8–10} four have observed a sex difference in the relationship between obesity and mental disorder.

There are a number of possible mechanisms that may explain the relationship between obesity and emotional disorder for women. Women appear to be more troubled by obesity than men, for although the prevalence of obesity is fairly similar across men and women, women are much more likely to present for treatment for obesity.^{4,27} They also experience more stigma in association with obesity.^{28,29} Women are under more pressure to be thin, and experience greater body dissatisfaction,^{14,30–32} these factors may trigger or maintain obesity through mechanisms such as the

paradoxically disinhibiting effects of dietary restraint³³ or emotional eating.³⁴ Women are known to be more likely to engage in binge eating unaccompanied by compensatory behaviour.^{31,35} The relationship between obesity and emotional disorders may represent a particularly uncomfortable juncture for some women between the pressures of the 'toxic environment'³⁶ that fuel the global rise in obesity on the one hand, and the sociocultural pressures that encourage body dissatisfaction and a drive for thinness among women, on the other.

This does not presuppose any particular direction in the relationship between obesity and mental disorder. This study cannot inform on that issue, and the mechanisms cited here can be viewed as pathways from both obesity to emotional disorder (for example, through the effects of stigma,³⁷ or obesity-related disability^{38,39}) and from emotional disorder to obesity (for example, through psychologically-mediated disordered eating,^{27,34,40} the effects of psychotropic medication⁴¹ or reduced physical activity⁶). It seems plausible that given the heterogeneous population of the obese, both pathways occur. Moreover, for some individuals the association of obesity and emotional disorder may be a function of other factors altogether, either biological,⁴² genetic⁷ or environmental.⁶

The effects of age were less consistent in this study than the effect of sex. The only other population study investigating age in the association between obesity and DSM mental disorders⁹ found no significant interaction between age and obesity in the odds of either mood or anxiety disorders. However, that study did find that the one age group to show a significantly higher odds of anxiety disorder among the obese was the 60 years and over group with an odds ratio of 1.64 (1.02, 2.64). This is similar to the pooled odds observed in the current study of anxiety disorder among the obese aged 65 years and over of 1.7 (1.2, 2.3). This finding may warrant further research, but it needs to be interpreted in the context of insignificant overall effects of age in the relationship between obesity and anxiety disorders in both the NCS-R study, and for individual countries in the current study where the odds of anxiety disorder among the oldest obese were relatively high (New Zealand, France, United States: data not shown but available on request).

This first cross-national study of the relationship between obesity and mental disorders is suggestive of a modest relationship between obesity (particularly severe obesity) and emotional disorders for women, in the general population, in diverse nations. The study cannot clarify the direction or nature of that relationship, but it may indicate a need for a research and clinical focus on the psychological heterogeneity of the obese population.^{43,44}

Acknowledgements

The surveys included in this report were carried out in conjunction with the World Health Organization World

Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative. We thank the WMH staff for assistance with instrumentation, fieldwork and data analysis. These activities were supported by the United States National Institute of Mental Health (R01-MH070884), the John D and Catherine T MacArthur Foundation, the Pfizer Foundation, the US Public Health Service (R13-MH066849, R01-MH069864 and R01-DA016558), the Fogarty International Center (FIRCA R01-TW006481), the Pan American Health Organization, Eli Lilly and Company, Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., GlaxoSmithKline and Bristol-Myers Squibb. A complete list of WMH publications can be found at <http://www.hcp.med.harvard.edu/wmh/>. The Mexican National Comorbidity Survey (MNCS) is supported by The National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente (INPRFMDIES 4280) and by the National Council on Science and Technology (CONACyT-G30544-H), with supplemental support from the PanAmerican Health Organization (PAHO). The Lebanese survey is supported by the Lebanese Ministry of Public Health, the WHO (Lebanon) and unrestricted grants from Janssen Cilag, Eli Lilly, GlaxoSmithKline, Roche, Novartis and anonymous donations. The ESEMeD project was funded by the European Commission (Contracts QLGS-1999-01042; SANCO 2004123), the Piedmont Region (Italy), Fondo de Investigación Sanitaria, Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Spain (FIS 00/0028), Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología, Spain (SAF 2000-158-CE), Departament de Salut, Generalitat de Catalunya, Spain and other local agencies and by an unrestricted educational grant from GlaxoSmithKline. The Colombian National Study of Mental Health (NSMH) is supported by the Ministry of Social Protection, with supplemental support from the Saldarriaga Concha Foundation. The Israel National Health Survey is funded by the Ministry of Health with support from the Israel National Institute for Health Policy and Health Services Research and the National Insurance Institute of Israel. The World Mental Health Japan (WMHJ) Survey is supported by the Grant for Research on Psychiatric and Neurological Diseases and Mental Health (H13-SHOGAI-023, H14-TOKUBETSU-026, H16-KOKORO-013) from the Japan Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. The New Zealand Mental Health Survey (NZMHS) is supported by the New Zealand Ministry of Health, Alcohol Advisory Council and the Health Research Council. The US National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R) is supported by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH; U01-MH60220) with supplemental support from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF; Grant 044708) and the John W. Alden Trust.

References

- Kim S, Popkin BM. Commentary: understanding the epidemiology of overweight and obesity—a real global public health concern. *Int J Epidemiol* 2006; 35: 60–67.

- 2 Kopelman PG. Obesity as a medical problem. *Nature* 2000; **404**: 635–643.
- 3 Olshansky SJ, Passaro DJ, Hershow MD, Layden J, Carnes BA, Brody J *et al*. A potential decline in life expectancy in the United States in the 21st century. *N Engl J Med* 2005; **352**: 1138–1144.
- 4 Friedman MA, Brownell KD. Psychological correlates of obesity: moving to the next research generation. *Psychol Bull* 1995; **117**: 3–20.
- 5 Onyike CU, Crum RM, Lee HB, Lyketsos CG, Eaton WW. Is obesity associated with major depression? Results from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Am J Epidemiol* 2003; **158**: 1139–1147.
- 6 Stunkard A, Faith MS, Allison KC. Depression and obesity. *Biol Psychiatry* 2003; **54**: 330–337.
- 7 Faith MS, Matz PE, Jorge MA. Obesity–depression associations in the population. *J Psychosom Res* 2002; **53**: 935–942.
- 8 Carpenter KM, Hasin DS, Allison DB, Faith MS. Relationships between obesity and DSM-IV major depressive disorder, suicide ideation, and suicide attempts: results from a general population study. *Am J Public Health* 2000; **90**: 251–257.
- 9 Simon GE, Von Korff M, Saunders K, Miglioretti DL, Crane PK, van Belle G *et al*. Association between obesity and psychiatric disorders in the US adult population. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2006; **63**: 1–7.
- 10 Scott KM, Oakley Browne MA, McGee MA, Wells JE. Mental-physical comorbidity in Te Rau Hinengaro: the New Zealand Mental Health Survey (NZMHS). *Aust N Z J Psychiatry* 2006; **40**: 882–888.
- 11 Popkin BM. The nutrition transition and its health implications in lower-income countries. *Public Health Nutr* 1998; **1**: 5–21.
- 12 WHO. *Obesity: Preventing and Managing the Global Epidemic*, in *World Health Organisation Technical Report Series*: 894 2000.
- 13 Demyttenaere K, Bruffaerts R, Posada-Villa J, Gasquet I, Kovess V, Lepine JP *et al*. Prevalence, severity, and unmet need for treatment of mental disorders in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys. *JAMA* 2004; **291**: 2581–2590.
- 14 Sobal J, Stunkard A. Socioeconomic status and obesity: a review of the literature. *Psychol Bull* 1989; **105**: 260–275.
- 15 Orbach S. Commentary: there is a public health crisis—it's not fat on the body but fat in the mind and the fat of profits. *Int J Epidemiol* 2006; **35**: 67–69.
- 16 Kessler RC, Berglund P, Chiu WT, Demler O, Heeringa S, Hiripi E *et al*. The US National Comorbidity Survey Replication (NCS-R): design and field procedures. *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res* 2004; **13**: 69–92.
- 17 Kessler RC, Ustun TB. The World Mental Health (WMH) Survey Initiative Version of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI). *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res* 2004; **13**: 93–121.
- 18 APA. *DSM-IV: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edn. American Psychiatric Association: Washington, DC, 1994.
- 19 Haro JM, Arbabzadeh-Bouchez S, Brugha TS, de Girolamo G, Guyer ME, Jin R *et al*. Concordance of the Composite International Diagnostic Interview Version 3.0 (CIDI 3.0) with standardized clinical assessments in the WHO World Mental Health Surveys. *Int J Methods Psychiatr Res* 2006; **15**: 167–180.
- 20 Niedhammer I, Bugel I, Bonenfant S, Goldberg M, Leclerc A. Validity of self-reported weight and height in the French GAZEL cohort. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 2000; **24**: 1111–1118.
- 21 Weaver TW, Kushi LH, McGovern PG, Potter JD, Rich SS, King RA. Validation of self-reported measures of fat distribution. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord* 1996; **20**: 644–650.
- 22 Yun S, Zhu BP, Black W, Brownson RC. A comparison of national estimates of obesity prevalence from the behavioural risk factor surveillance system and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. *Int J Obes* 2006; **30**: 164–170.
- 23 Ministry of Health: A Portrait of Health. *Key results of the 2002/03 New Zealand Health Survey*. Ministry of Health: Wellington, 2004.
- 24 Wolter KM. *Introduction to Variance Estimation*. Springer-Verlag: New York, 1985.
- 25 SUDAAN. *Version 8.0.1*. Research Triangle Institute: Research Triangle Park: NC, 2002.
- 26 DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Control Clin Trials* 1986; **7**: 177–188.
- 27 Linde JA, Jeffery RW, Levy RL, Sherwood NE, Utter J, Pronk NP. Binge eating disorder, weight control self-efficacy, and depression in overweight men and women. *Int J Obes* 2004; **28**: 418–425.
- 28 Brownell KD. Dieting and the search for the perfect body: where physiology and culture collide. *Behav Ther* 1991; **22**: 1–12.
- 29 Chen EY, Brown M. Obesity stigma in sexual relationships. *Obes Res* 2005; **13**: 1393–1397.
- 30 Striegel-Moore RH, Silberstein LR, Rodin J. Toward an understanding of risk factors for bulimia. *Am Psychol* 1986; **41**: 246–263.
- 31 Striegel-Moore RH. Etiology of binge eating: a developmental perspective. In: Fairburn CG, Wilson GT (eds). *Binge Eating: Nature, Assessment and Treatment*. Guilford Press: New York, 1993. pp 144–172.
- 32 Smolak L, Striegel Moore RH. Gender and eating problems. In: Striegel-Moore RH, Smolak L (eds). *Eating Disorders: Innovative Directions in Research and Practice*. American Psychological Association: Washington, DC, 2002.
- 33 Polivy J, Herman CP. Dieting and bingeing: a causal analysis. *Am Psychol* 1985; **40**: 193–201.
- 34 Blair AJ, Lewis VJ, Booth DA. Does emotional eating interfere with success in attempts at weight control? *Appetite* 1990; **15**: 151–157.
- 35 Marcus M. Binge eating and obesity. In: Brownell KD, Fairburn CG (eds). *Eating Disorders and Obesity: A Comprehensive Handbook*. Guilford Press: New York, 1995. pp 441–444.
- 36 Wadden TA, Brownell KD, Foster GD. Obesity: responding to the global epidemic. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 2002; **70**: 510–525.
- 37 Puhl RM, Brownell KD. Psychosocial origins of obesity stigma: toward changing a powerful and pervasive bias. *Obes Rev* 2003; **4**: 213–227.
- 38 Lidstone JS, Ells LJ, Finn P, Whittaker VJ, Wilkinson JR, Summerbell CD. Independent associations between weight status and disability in adults: results from the Health Survey for England. *Public Health* 2006; **120**: 412–417.
- 39 Houston DK, Stevens J, Cai J. Abdominal fat distribution and functional limitations and disability in a biracial cohort: the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities Study. *Int J Obes* 2005; **29**: 1457–1463.
- 40 McGuire MT, Wing RR, Klem ML, Lang W. What predicts weight regain in a group of successful weight losers? *J Consult Clin Psychol* 1999; **67**: 177–185.
- 41 Schwartz TL, Nihalani N, Jindal S, Virk S, Jones N. Psychiatric medication-induced obesity: a review. *Obes Rev* 2004; **5**: 115–121.
- 42 Hasler G, Lissek S, Ajdacic V, Milos G, Gamma A, Eich D *et al*. Major depression predicts an increase in long-term body weight variability in young adults. *Obes Res* 2005; **13**: 1991–1998.
- 43 Brownell KD, Wadden TA. Etiology and treatment of obesity: understanding a serious, prevalent and refractory disorder. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 1992; **4**: 505–517.
- 44 Foster GD, Kendall PC. The realistic treatment of obesity: changing the scales of success. *Clin Psychol Rev* 1994; **14**: 701–736.